

β/ (ii) a housing enclosing an acoustic conducting medium, the acoustic conducting medium positioned in a pathway of the sound waves generated by the acoustic transducer, at least a portion of the housing being optically transparent; and

(iii) a lens for focusing the sound waves generated by the acoustic transducer in the acoustic conducting medium to generate a sonoluminescent light.

REMARKS

Claims 1-51 are pending in the application. Claims 1-17, 20-30, 32-44, and 47-50 were rejected in the final Office Action in the parent application. Applicant filed an Amendment after final in the parent application. The proposed amendments, however, were not entered as indicated by the Advisory Action dated October 19, 1999 in the parent application.

Applicant repeats in this preliminary amendment, the amendments and the remarks set forth in the Amendment after final in the parent application. Claim 1 is hereby amended. Amended claim 1 is supported by the originally filed patent application including pages 12-13 of the specification. Claims 2, 13, 18, 19, 31, 45, 46, and 51 are cancelled, without prejudice.

Rejection of Claims 1, 16, and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 102

In the final Office Action in the parent application, claims 1, 16, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Vona et al., "A Test of The Hypothesis That Cavitation at the Focal Area of an Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripter Produces Far Ultraviolet and Soft X-ray Emissions," *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 98 (2), August 1995 (hereinafter "Vona").

Amended claim 1 recites an interventional device. The device includes a sonoluminescent light module for placement inside a body. The module includes an acoustic transducer for generating sound waves, a housing enclosing an acoustic conducting medium, and a lens for focusing the sound waves generated by the acoustic transducer in the acoustic conducting medium to generate a sonoluminescent light. The acoustic conducting medium is